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Governor's Homeland Security Advisory Council
Annual Report

Introduction



The safety of Missouri's residents is the primary goal of the Missouri Office of Homeland Security. In cooperation with local,

state, and federal partners, the office has created a working network of professionals from all segments of emergency responders including public health, fire, law enforcement, and healthcare. The Office of Homeland Security leads a well-regarded Governor's Homeland Security Advisory Council (HSAC) and the Regional Homeland Security Oversight Committees (RHSOCs). In addition, the office is responsible for identifying Missouri's critical infrastructure and key resources as well as providing a critical link to the Missouri State Highway Patrol and the Missouri Information Analysis Center regarding pressing homeland security bulletins and intelligence.

A tremendous investment in improving our nation's preparedness for natural and man-made events has been made in recent years. Missouri has upgraded communication and information networks, developed and tested response plans, and provided important training and education to partners at the state and local levels. The following pages provide a sampling of how the Office of Homeland Security has used resources and built relationships over the past year to respond rapidly to threats to homeland security events in Missouri.



Director of Public Safety Mark James and Governor Matt Blunt at National Preparedness Month at the state capitol in Jefferson City.

Governor Matt Blunt appointed the Director of Public Safety, Mark James, to serve as his top Homeland Security official, the Homeland Security Advisor. To further give direction to the Homeland Security program, an Office of Homeland Security was established in the Department of Public Safety, headed by the Homeland Security Coordinator. Currently, this office is comprised of the Coordinator, two Special Assistants, and an Administrative Assistant. Most of the administrative work associated with the federal Homeland Security grants is handled by the Homeland Security Grants Branch of the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), which is the designated State Administrative Agent.

Executive Summary

The Office of Homeland Security interacts with a wide network of homeland security related organizations and individuals at the federal, state, local, and international level. There are routine and sometimes daily interaction with officials in the federal Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The Office of Grants and Training of DHS provides guidance on homeland security grants to Missouri at the state, and local community level. There is also routine interaction with the DHS Physical Security Advisor program on critical infrastructure issues, the Department of Justice, FBI, ATF, and many other federal agencies.

The Homeland Security Advisor interacts with other state advisors through the National Governor's Association, and through this organization, provides valuable input to national leaders. The Office of Homeland Security has a liaison established with such international organizations as New Scotland Yard and INTERPOL. Through the liaison, speakers from New Scotland Yard were secured to speak at the 2006 State Emergency Management Agency/Missouri Emergency Preparedness Association Conference on the recent mass transit bombings in London. Liaisons at all levels are critical to effective communication with our homeland security partners, and the Office of Homeland Security actively works to further these partnerships.

Under Governor Blunt, the Office of Homeland Security was significantly redesigned and transformed, elevating the responsibility to the Department of Public Safety with the dedicated resources of the department including



Homeland Security Coordinator Paul Fennewald proudly displays new terrorism license plate. Profits will go to help fight terrorism.

National Guard, Highway Patrol, Water Patrol, Fire Marshal, State Emergency Management Agency, and Capitol Police to accomplish the homeland security mission.

The department has lead the effort in preparing for and responding to disasters, created Missouri's first ever Information Analysis Center (MIAC), drafted an Interoperability communication plan to ensure law enforcement and first responders can communicate during a disaster, implemented a new distribution formula for local government to receive homeland security grant funding, and employed regional homeland security committees across the state to encourage input from homeland security stakeholders.

Executive Summary

The HSAC meets bi-monthly to establish meaningful goals and cooperation among all executive agencies with a responsibility in homeland security. During 2006, the council made marked improvements in homeland security issues. The council established sub-committees to further develop critical projects that include safe schools, interoperable communications and earthquake preparedness. The following is a list of these significant homeland security initiatives:

The State Interoperability Executive Committee's (SIEC)

strategic plan was approved by the Governor. The strategic plan outlines a draft to establish and maintain a radio communications environment for public safety and critical infrastructure in Missouri.

The Safe Schools Working Group approved a web-based school safety planning tool for all public and non-public K-12, higher education, and registered day care institutions in Missouri. This free tool will allow law enforcement, fire and other emergency responders to access participating school's floor plans and other critical information via the web portal when responding to school emergencies.

The Higher Education Working Group is coordinating with the University of Missouri – Columbia in conducting a survey of homeland security related programs and assets already in place at all higher education institutions in Missouri with a goal of establishing homeland security degree programs.

Missouri Emergency Resource & Information System (MERIS) is a top priority. The number one identified shortcoming of federal, state, and local government in analyzing recent disasters such as Hurricane Katrina, was the inability to identify and manage resources. Missouri's adoption of the web-based MERIS solution should go far in not only addressing this concern, but also facilitating seamless situational awareness of an emerging disaster. This system will also allow all interested agencies and government officials to better plan, prepare, manage, and recover from disasters.

The Pandemic Working Group has an important mission. One of the most challenging potential disasters facing Missouri is a pandemic influenza outbreak. A substantial amount of federal money is being dedicated to facilitate Missouri's planning efforts. But even more important, officials from the Governor's Office down to the local community level are being engaged in Missouri's Pandemic planning efforts.

The Geo-Spatial Working Group is working to bring geographic data to a new level of practical use to allow us to better prepare and respond to disasters. Bringing together all public and private stakeholders, the working group is ensuring that Missouri is taking advantage of emerging technologies to geographically map relationships between assets, responders, and the disasters they support.



The Department of Homeland Security estimates that more than 85 percent of the nation's critical infrastructure falls within the private sector.

Homeland Security Advisory Council

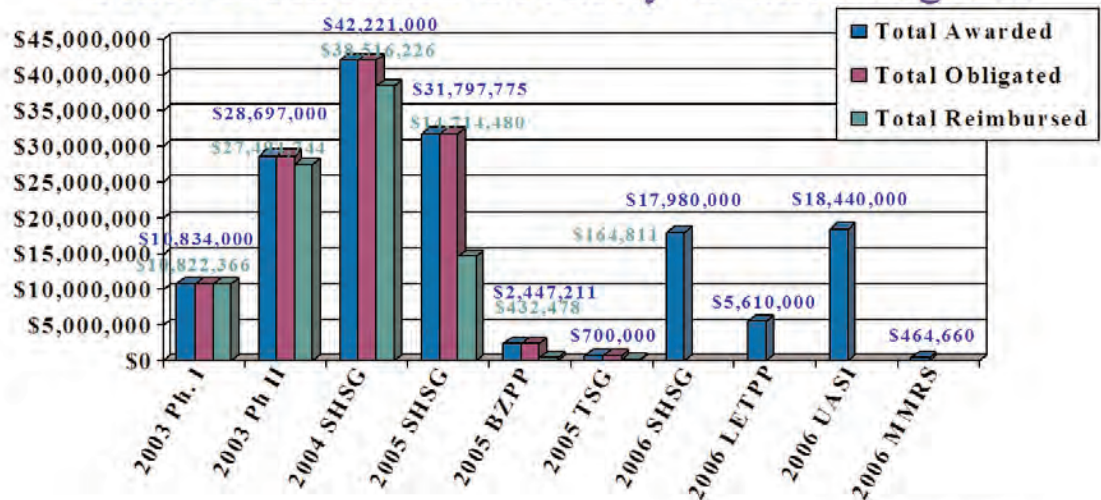
On July 21, 2005 Governor Blunt signed Executive Order 05-20 authorizing the HSAC to review state and local security plans and grant funding requests and make recommendations for changes to better protect Missourians. Governor Blunt designed the HSAC to include the Director of the Department of Public Safety and relevant Public Safety Division Directors, and equally important Directors of other state departments. This ensures a statewide focus for homeland security and an effective means for coordinating resources.

On February 10, 2006 Governor Blunt issued Executive Order 06-09 making the HSAC a permanent governing body. The Executive Order

created the position of Homeland Security Coordinator, under the direction of the Director of the Department of Public Safety. The order also added the Director of the Department of Mental Health to the HSAC, and facilitated the formation of the RHSOCs to give local input from all areas of Missouri to the HSAC.

As reflected in the below chart, virtually all of the federal homeland security grant money allocated to Missouri has been committed, and most of it already spent on vital homeland security programs and initiatives. To date, Missouri has not turned any money awarded back to the federal government.

Office of Grants and Training State Homeland Security Grant Program



As of 1-08-2007

Homeland Security Advisory Council



Members of the Governor's Homeland Security Advisory Council met during an earthquake briefing to the press.

The HSAC has been tasked with ensuring that homeland security plans and coordination are in place at the state and local level and that homeland security grant expenditures are done in a coordinated and efficient way.

Directors of the following Departments Comprise the HSAC:

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Public Safety | Office of Homeland Security |
| Health and Senior Services | Transportation |
| Agriculture | Natural Resources |
| Economic Development | Chief Information Officer |
| State Adjutant General | State Highway Patrol |
| State Fire Marshal | State Water Patrol |
| Public Service Commission | State Emergency Management Agency |
| Mental Health | |

Three Public Members Appointed by Governor:

Fire and Rescue
Law Enforcement
Health

Ex-Officio Members:

Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI):
 Kansas City – Mid-America Regional Council (MARC)
 St. Louis – St. Louis Area Regional Response System (STARRS)
United States Attorney's Office – Anti-Terrorism Advisory Council:
 Eastern and Western Districts of Missouri
Regional Homeland Security Oversight Committee Chairs/Vice Chairs
Business Executives for National Security (BENS)

Regional HS Oversight Committees

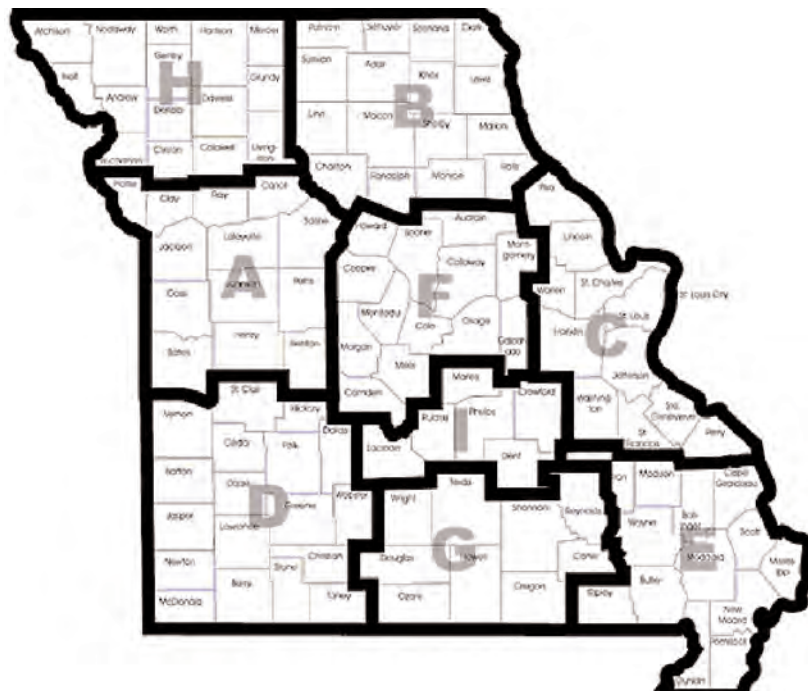
Executive Order 06-09 established Regional Homeland Security Oversight Committees and their mission is to establish strategies and priorities for Missouri homeland security grant funding programs and other homeland security initiatives.

Fourteen Core Disciplines

Director of Emergency Management
Sheriff
County Health
City or County Public Works
County Commissioner
Emergency Medical Service
Volunteer Group Representation

Police Chief
Fire Chief
Homeland Security Response Team
Mayor or City Administrator
Private Industry/Public Utility
911
Schools

Regional Homeland Security Oversight Committee geographical boundaries



Elected Members of the RHSOC

- Represent all core discipline members in their region
- Represent both county and local interest
- Establish working groups within each discipline
- Collectively participate with other RHSOCs in providing input to the HSAC

FY 06 HS Regional Funding

Department of Homeland Security grant award funding priorities are established by the HSAC within the parameters set by DHS. The funding priorities for Fiscal Year 06 were as follows:

Capability-Specific National Priorities

Priority Target Capabilities

| | |
|--|---|
| 1. Mass Care and Citizen Preparedness | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Capacity to shelter Missourians• Special needs populations• Feed & shelter up to 10 percent of the population• Designed to care for displaced individuals using network of volunteer organizations |
| 2. Strengthen Interoperable Communications | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Define range of communications capabilities for specific events• Assess current capabilities• Identify gaps between users• Assess alternative means of achieving defined requirements• Develop a comprehensive plan |
| 3. Agricultural Risk Mitigation Program | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Primary risk from foreign animals• Training needs to occur on all levels of government• Needs assessment & appropriate equipment acquisition• Increase detection capacity• Response capacity |
| 4. Volunteers and Donations | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT)• Missouri has 136 CERT• Demands on local governments also reduced |

Working Groups/Programs

State Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC)

At the request of the HSAC, Governor Blunt issued an executive order reorganizing the State Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC), placing it under the HSAC as an official sub-committee. The executive order further required a state communications strategic plan be developed and presented to the Governor by October 15, 2006. The strategic plan was presented to the Governor as requested and received approval. The SIEC has now established three sub-committees to begin the process of developing an operational plan to implement the principles of the state communications strategic plan.

Missouri Public Private Partnership (MOP3) Working Group

The Missouri Public Private Partnership (MOP3) Working Group authorized under the HSAC seeks to foster direct involvement of the private sector to augment and support Missouri's prioritized homeland security issues and initiatives. The Office of Homeland Security has partnered with Business Executives of National

Security (BENS) to develop the MOP3 program.

This sub-committee serves to provide advice, information, and recommendations on issues associated with Missouri's homeland security strategy from a private sector perspective.

The sub-committee promotes the application of best business practices; partnering on planning, training and exercise development; fostering participation in intelligence/information fusion; and provide a private sector platform to address issues and concerns for homeland security initiatives.

The group is currently working on an asset/resource system which will be implemented with the Missouri Emergency Resource and Information System (MERIS), as an actionable database of private sector companies that would provide goods and/or services upon declaration by authorized personnel of a disaster. BENS is participating as a lead organization at the request of FEMA Region VII to provide private sector input to the recently announced review of the NRP/NIMS.



LEFT: Southern Baptist Group set up their kitchen during National Preparedness Day to show the mass amount of people they could feed in a disaster.



RIGHT: Americorps volunteers help serve law enforcement during an outside exercise.

Working Groups/Programs

Homeland Security Safe Schools Working Group

The HSAC approved coordinating with the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) to create a working group that would look at issues relating to school safety. A unified, seamless approach to school safety in the state is one of our most basic goals, and of the highest priority for Missouri's homeland security program.

The Homeland Security Safe Schools Working Group was organized and meets bi-monthly. One of their first tasks was to evaluate existing school safety planning and to make recommendations to the HSAC. After evaluating existing school safety planning tools, the group voted unanimously to recommend that homeland security funds be spent to expand both the function and number of schools that would be given free access to a web-based school safety planning tool that was already being funded by the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services in conjunction with the Missouri School Board Association.

In October 2006, in further support of the Safe Schools Working Group's mission, the Office of Homeland Security

partnered with the Missouri School Board Association to produce a school violence focused web-cast that was available for viewing by all schools and first responders in Missouri. Several subject matter experts from the educational, mental health, first responder, and other related areas participated in the interactive web-cast. This web-cast was funded with homeland security grant funding, and was held within a week's time of the rash of school violence incidents that happened in four different states, including one at Joplin.

In December 2006, the HSAC embraced the working group's recommendation, and voted to fund the web-based planning tool to cover all hazards, and to be available for free to all public and non-public K-12, higher education, and registered day care institutions in Missouri. Information on the web-based school safety planning tool can be found at <https://dhss.safeplans.net/>. This tool will allow law enforcement, fire and other emergency responders to access participating school's floor plans and other critical information via the web portal when responding to school emergencies.

Membership in the group includes:

• American Federation of Teachers Association for the Education of Young Children • Boone County Fire Protection District • Cole County Sheriff • Dept of Elementary & Secondary Education • Dept of Health & Senior Services • Dept of Mental Health • Div of Fire Safety/State Fire Marshall's Office • Fire Marshall's Assoc of MO • Governor's Office • MO Association of Elementary School Principals • MO Association of Rural Education • MO Association of School Administrators • MO Association of School Nurses • MO Association of School Psychologists • MO Association of Secondary School Principals • MO Council of Administrators of Special Education • MO Federation of Teachers & School-Related Personnel • MO School Boards Association • MO Parent Teacher Association • MO School Nutrition Association • MO School Counselors Association • MO School Resource Officer Association • MO School Public Relations Association • Parkway School District • MO State Teachers Association • SEMA • School Social Worker Association of MO • UMKC - Missouri Center for Safe Schools • MO National Education Association

Working Groups/Programs

Homeland Security Higher Education Working Group

The Office of Homeland Security recognizes the value higher education plays in our overall homeland security strategy. Our institutions of higher learning should serve as centers of knowledge for best practices on the full spectrum of homeland security issues. The Office of Homeland Security will serve as a catalyst for research and development relative to homeland security technology, policy, and a variety of other topics, in our higher education institutions. Our state's program will partner with higher education institutions to encourage collaboration with other institutions in other states, and the federal government, to encourage training, research and development of advanced homeland security degree and certificate programs. Academic research will facilitate development of innovative solutions to many of the homeland security related challenges facing the state.

Currently, the University of Missouri-Columbia is taking a leadership role of conducting a survey/inventory of all homeland security related degree and certificate programs in our higher education institutions. They are also documenting all research and development and other collaborative efforts taking place in these institutions that relates to homeland security.

Pandemic Planning Working Group

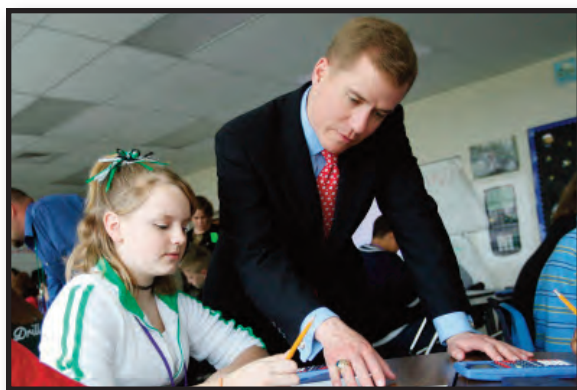
The United States Congress passed the President's FY 2007 emergency funding request of \$2.3 billion to help achieve national health initiatives. The funds are used for continuing essential

work to increase domestic capacity by providing resources to pharmaceutical companies to produce pandemic influenza vaccine and antiviral medications. The funds were also used to enhance federal, state and local preparedness efforts and to further strengthen the international public health infrastructure, which is a critical component of our global surveillance efforts.

The Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) received \$1.8 million in Phase I of the allocation in May 2006 and received \$4.3 million for Phase II in October 2006. DHSS is working closely with the Office of Homeland Security to identify gaps and preparedness needs at the state and local levels.

In addition, DHSS is responsible for the Missouri Pandemic Influenza Plan. A brief presentation of that plan can be found at:

<http://www.dhss.mo.gov/PandemicInfluenza/PandemicFlu-General.ppt>



As Governor, the safety of our school children is a top priority.

Working Groups/Programs

Geographic Information System (GIS) Working Group

In 2006, the HSAC chartered a GIS Working Group which brings together practitioners from the major GIS stakeholders within the state to monitor and evaluate GIS development from a homeland security perspective. The representatives include several local and state agencies, as well as the University of Missouri/Missouri Spatial Data Information Service (MSDIS) and the United States Geological Survey (USGS) in Rolla. The group is formulating workshops and training sessions for emergency management personnel to showcase GIS capabilities for homeland security planning and emergency operations.

Missouri has made great use of geographic data in several departments including Natural Resources, Conservation and Health & Senior Services. The data includes locations of hospitals, schools and other public buildings, drinking water supply points, energy plants and hazardous material sites, as well as a myriad of other useful information. Many local jurisdictions also rely on geo-data for county and local assessors and, to a lesser extent, 911 systems. The University of Missouri <http://msdisweb.missouri.edu> also has an extensive and robust data storehouse of geo-data for the state and surrounding regional area. Much of this data is critical for planning and responding to emergencies. The Office of Homeland Security is relying on these agencies and departments as the custodians of geo-data as GIS is integrated into emergency management planning and operations.

The Missouri Emergency Resource & Information System (MERIS) will integrate GIS data to provide emergency responders and managers with valuable information. Another focus is to produce an uncomplicated, portable method to view GIS data with commonly used software rather than GIS-specific systems usually only used by specialists and analysts. This development is crucial to integrating geo-data into emergency planning and response. Aerial imagery is also being updated across the state. These tools will be vital to effective planning and training for emergency managers and responders.

Enhanced GIS data from federally funded programs will be incorporated in preparedness exercises in the coming year, and several groups are looking to collaborate for funding and program initiatives to get the geo-data for the entire state updated and validated this year. Missouri will also be participating in Project Homeland, a National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) <http://www.nga.mil> exercise focusing on natural disaster planning. The outcome from this project and upcoming state exercises will be used to better integrate GIS systems within the state.



Director of SEMA Ron Renyolds with his staff during an exercise.

Working Groups/Programs

Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP) Working Group

A State Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP) Working Group was established in 2006 with the following agencies: State Highway Patrol, State Water Patrol, State Capitol Police, Division of Fire Safety, Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, Department of Natural Resources and Department of Conservation. At the direction of the HSAC, these agencies meet to address homeland security issues and coordination at the state level. Results of this group have included increased communication among homeland security law enforcement organizations, synchronization of homeland security strategies, and prioritization of State Homeland Security Grant Investment Justification programs.

Missouri Critical Infrastructure Protection Program

The Office of Homeland Security, through cooperation with other state agencies, local governments and private sector organizations, identified nearly 4,700 critical or key infrastructure assets within the state. These assets range from key transportation nodes such as the Missouri River Bridge, drinking water sources and major telecommunications switching nodes. The Missouri critical and key infrastructure assets were identified within the federal framework for critical infrastructure sectors including: Agriculture and Food, Chemical, Defense Industrial Base, Energy, National Monuments/Icons, Public

Health, Transportation, Banking and Finance, Emergency Services, Information Technology, Postal & Shipping, Telecommunications, Water/Wastewater.

Recently, the combined list was screened to eliminate duplicated data and validated against additional state criteria including:

- Mass causality potential in excess of 2,000 people
- Potential catastrophic or cascading effects
- Destruction/disruption of essential public services

This reduced the list to a manageable level of true critical infrastructure assets.

Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP)

The BZPP provides grant funding to build security and risk-management capabilities at the state and local level to secure critical infrastructure, specifically targeting physical protection through establishing buffer zones and warning systems around the key sites.

In 2006, DHS awarded funding for four sites awarding up to \$189,000 per site. The Office of Homeland Security is working with local jurisdictions covering these four sites to develop the protective measures around the designated facilities.

Homeland Security Partners

Missouri Information Analysis Center (MIAC)

The Missouri Information Analysis Center (MIAC) provides a public safety partnership consisting of local, state and federal agencies, as well as the public sector and private entities that collect, evaluate, analyze, and disseminate information and intelligence to the agencies tasked with homeland security responsibilities in a timely, effective, and secure manner. The MIAC is recognized by DHS as the state's intelligence fusion center.

The MIAC is the mechanism to collect incident reports of suspicious activities to be evaluated and analyzed in an effort to identify potential trends or patterns of terrorist or criminal operations within the state. The MIAC also functions as a vehicle for communication between federal, state and local law enforcement.

The MIAC is supported by the Missouri State Highway Patrol and includes personnel from the Missouri State Water Patrol during the winter months. The Department of Public Safety and Gaming Division has re-allocated personnel to the MIAC to expand its functionality. It began operations in December 2005, and expanded to a 24 hour/7 day "watch office" operation on October 1, 2006.

The MIAC is accessible through a toll free number 866-362-6422, or their web site <http://miacx.org/>

Sub Programs under the MIAC program are:

Watch Officer Intern Program

This program is intended to allow other state agencies as well as local public safety jurisdictions to participate and benefit by allowing personnel from these agencies to develop a formal part-time relationship with the MIAC. This program provides an indepth training opportunity for the individual selected to participate and allows them to carry this knowledge back to their respective agencies.

- 5 days training
- Additional 8 days/year performing watch office duties (2 consecutive days/quarter)

MIAC Intel Analyst Awareness Course

- ½ - 1 day program
- Familiarize outside agency personnel with support/resources provided by MIAC

Intel Analyst Intern Program

- 6 month or longer program to provide "OJT" for outside agency Intel analyst
- Benefits both MIAC and supporting agency
- Programs for state, county, and local agencies (Long term "FTE" sharing commitment for state agencies)
- Tailored to needs of agency and MIAC capabilities

Homeland Security Partners

Fusion Centers on the National Level

In December 2004, Congress passed and the President signed the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (IRTPA). Section 1016 of IRTPA requires the President to establish an Information Sharing Environment (ISE) for the sharing of terrorism information in a manner consistent with national security and with applicable legal standards relating to privacy and civil liberties.

In November 2006, the President presented to Congress with the Information Sharing Environment Implementation Plan. This plan was a comprehensive document covering several aspects of Intelligence and Information Sharing. Specifically, this plan requires that a Federal Fusion Center Coordination Group be established to identify federal resources to support the development of a network of state sponsored fusion centers charged with sharing

intelligence information at all levels. The plan also requires that the DHS and the Department of Justice work with Governors and other senior state and local leaders to designate a single fusion center to serve as the statewide or regional hub to interface with the federal government through which to coordinate the gathering, processing, analysis, and the dissemination of terrorism information.

Missouri has taken an aggressive role with the establishment of the MIAC to support intelligence and information sharing within the state, but also in preparation for the role that these fusion centers will take on the national level in regard to homeland security. The MIAC serves as a hub of coordination with Terrorist Early Warning Groups (TEWG) in St. Louis and Kansas City, Joint Terrorism Task Forces, the Mid-States Organized Crime Information Center in Springfield (MOCIC), and the Field Intelligence Groups of the FBI and ATF.



The Missouri Information Analysis section of the Emergency Operations Center during the Busch Exercise in May 2006.

Homeland Security Partners

Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP)

Missouri State Highway Patrol Special Weapons and Tactics Teams (SWAT)

The Missouri State Highway Patrol currently has four individual special weapons and tactics teams. Teams are made up of Highway Patrol Officers located in Troop A, Troop C, Troop F, and Troop D. They most recently obtained “Bearcat” armored vehicles for rescue operations in high risk situations that were funded in part with homeland security grant money.



Missouri State Highway Patrol's Bearcat vehicle for rescue operations.

Homeland Security Liaison Officer

The Superintendent of the Missouri State Highway Patrol, Colonel Keathley, has assigned a new position of Homeland Security Liaison Officer for the Patrol, effective December 1, 2006. The officer provides coordination and guidance to optimize the Highway Patrol's ability to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist incidents, natural and man-made disasters by building a network of partnerships with the community, government entities, and the private sector.



Missouri State Highway Patrolman testing his abilities during an exercise.

State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)

Homeland Security Grants

SEMA is the state administrative agent for federal homeland security grant funds. The State Homeland Security Grants Branch receives Homeland Security federal grant guidance, works with state agencies, the UASI representatives (Kansas City and St. Louis metropolitan areas), and the RHSOCs to administer Missouri's Homeland Security Grant Program.

SEMA submits Missouri's Homeland Security grant application and makes sure the application meets all federal guidance and submission deadlines. Once the DHS grants have been announced, SEMA works with grant applicants to make sure all federal guidelines are met and the grants are reimbursed.

Homeland Security Partners

FY2006 Homeland Security Grant Program Allocations

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP) | \$17,980,000 |
| Local Jurisdictions Share 80% | \$14,384,000 |
| Interoperable Communication Grant (\$600,000) | |
| NIMS Compliance Training | \$ 700,000 |
| Training (all other CBRNE and "all hazard") | \$ 400,000 |
| New Madrid Earthquake Exercise | \$ 500,000 |
| Exercises: Local Expenses & Contract Support | \$ 400,000 |
| HSRTs & Bomb | \$ 2,650,000 |
| Missouri Emergency Command | \$ 300,000 |
| Total Allocations | \$ 5,550,000 |
| State Jurisdiction Share 20% | \$ 3,596,000 |
| Admin (5% of total SHSGP allocation) | \$ 899,000 |
| State Agencies (20%-5%) | \$ 2,697,000 |
| SEMA: Training | \$ 200,000 |
| SEMA: Exercises for HSRTs & Local support | \$ 300,000 |
| SEMA: New Madrid Earthquake Exercise | \$ 200,000 |
| SEMA: DHS Planning Activities | \$ 290,000 |
| MO-DHS: Support Services Contract | \$ 365,820 |
| MO-DHS: National Infrastructure Protection Planning | \$ 200,000 |
| Total Allotments | \$ 1,555,800 |
| Law Enforcement Terrorism Protection Program (LETPP) | \$ 5,610,000 |
| Local 80% | \$ 4,488,000 |
| Livescans | \$ 500,000 |
| Digital Camera Upgrade to Livescan Instruments | \$ 250,000 |
| Eteam (Asset Management) | \$ 250,000 |
| Intelligence Software (MIAC) | \$ 500,000 |
| Emergency Command Unit | \$ 1,000,000 |
| Criminal Records Interface | \$ 1,000,000 |
| Interoperable Radios | \$ 988,000 |
| State 20% | \$ 1,122,000 |
| Admin (5% of total LETPP allocation) | \$ 280,500 |
| MIAC | \$ 575,000 |
| State Agency LETPP Programs | \$ 266,500 |
| Kansas City and St. Louis UASI's | \$18,440,000 |
| Kansas City UASI | \$ 9,240,000 |
| St. Louis UASI | \$ 9,200,000 |
| Missouri Medical Response System (MMRS) | \$ 464,660 |
| Kansas City MMRS | \$ 232,330 |
| St. Louis MMRS | \$ 232,330 |
| Citizen Council Program (CCP) | \$ 366,319 |
| Buffer Zone Protection Program | \$ 756,000 |
| Transit Security Grant | \$ 1,154,920 |

Regional Grant Allocation Formula

Dispersal of homeland security funds to the nine Regional Homeland Security Oversight Committees (RHSOC) is based on the following variables:

- 1/3 based on Number of Counties
- 1/3 based on Population
- 1/3 based on Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources

Approx. FY05 Funding Per Region

(Note: There was no funding formula in place prior to FY06)

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Region A | \$ 515,000.00 |
| Region B | \$ 225,000.00 |
| Region C | \$ 679,000.00 |
| Region D | \$ 774,000.00 |
| Region E | \$ 450,000.00 |
| Region F | \$ 1,400,000.00 |
| Region G | \$ 565,000.00 |
| Region H | \$ 236,000.00 |
| Region I | \$ 150,000.00 |

FY06 Funding Per Region

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Region A | \$ 671,653.65 |
| Region B | \$ 959,771.30 |
| Region C | \$ 616,274.07 |
| Region D | \$ 1,696,274.46 |
| Region E | \$ 1,040,356.73 |
| Region F | \$ 1,198,424.93 |
| Region G | \$ 430,544.01 |
| Region H | \$ 892,767.21 |
| Region I | \$ 577,933.65 |

Homeland Security Partners

Training and Exercises

The Emergency Management Training (EMT) curriculum delivered by SEMA offers an extensive array of training opportunities for state and local emergency managers, public officials, members of volunteer relief organizations, and professionals in related fields. The EMT program has proven to be a comprehensive and effective vehicle to train state and local officials in disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Jurisdictions across Missouri can and do cope with disaster by preparing in advance through training activities and by using the skills learned to build local teams and coalitions that respond to emergencies.

Three State Level exercises were held in 2006: Pilot Nuclear Power Plant Security in March, Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) in Springfield in June, and Busch Stadium Terrorism in August.

In 2006, there were 103 local EMPG exercises with 1854 participants, eight local EMPG/ LEPC exercises with 400 participants, and eight Radiological Emergency Planning exercises with 520 participants.



The Homeland Security Response Team participated in major state sponsored exercise.

SEMA will conduct a State Tabletop Functional Exercise focusing on earthquake response and recovery during the federal Spills of National Significance (SONS) exercise in June 2007.

NIMS/ICS (National Incident Management System/Incident Command System)

In 2006, SEMA utilized Homeland Security grant funding to facilitate 548 NIMS/ICS classes that trained 14,592 students in Missouri. SEMA conducted 155 classes that trained 3,726 students.

Homeland Security Response Teams (HSRT)

There are currently 28 Homeland Security Response Teams (HSRT) strategically located throughout Missouri. These teams are considered a state asset with oversight jointly provided by the Missouri Emergency Response Commission (MERC) and the Homeland Security Coordinator. These teams have received special homeland security funded equipment and training to focus on the Weapons of Mass Destruction /Chemical-Biological-Radiological-Nuclear-Explosives (WMD/ CBRNE) terrorist threat in Missouri. The teams have components from the fire, police, and emergency medical services first responder sectors.

The HSRT teams participated in three major state sponsored exercises in 2006:

- Rolla Exercise in February
- Busch Stadium Exercise in August
- Nodaway County/Maryville Exercise in September

The HSRT teams were put on alert status for the World Series Playoffs, and several of them supported the World Series Games played in St. Louis in October 2006.

Homeland Security Partners

The HSRT teams are currently being reorganized to focus on regional response capabilities to evolve into 11 Regional Homeland Security Emergency Response Systems (RHSEERS). Each regional system will be aligned along the same geographic structure as the nine RHSOCs, in addition to separate regional systems in each of the Urban Area Security Initiatives (Kansas City and St. Louis Metropolitan areas). These groups have regionally elected representatives to an advisory panel to give future direction and guidance to this concept. They are currently conducting an inventory/survey of the standardized "Emergency Response Resource Typing" assets associated with the existing HSRTs in each region. After the inventory is complete, sustainment versus enhancement funding for each region will be identified. This program will begin to focus on building an enhanced capability to respond to not only terrorist attacks, but to any catastrophic emergency event that would overwhelm the existing emergency response system either within their region or anywhere in the state.

Homeland Defense Equipment Reuse Program (HDER)

HDER provides responder agencies access to a substantial inventory of radiological equipment that is no longer required by the federal government. The equipment is rehabilitated and provided at no cost to the recipient. Training and long-term support for maintenance and field checks are also available.

Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program (CEDAP)

Emergency responder agencies can acquire specialized commercial equipment through a direct transfer program administered by DHS's Office of Grants & Training. CEDAP transfers technologies directly to smaller jurisdictions and eligible metropolitan areas.

Citizen Corps Program (CCP)

This is a DHS grass roots initiative to actively involve all citizens in homeland security through personal preparedness, training and volunteer service.

Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS)

MMRS funds support MMRS jurisdictions in furthering enhancement and sustainment of their integrated, systematic mass casualty incident preparedness to respond to mass casualty during events.

Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP)

The TSGP strives to create a sustainable effort for the protection of regional transit systems from terrorism, especially IEDs and non-conventional threats that would cause major loss of life and severe disruption.

2006 Disaster Response

SEMA activated the State Emergency Operations Center for five disasters in 2006. In each disaster, state agency resources were used to assist local government disaster response. SEMA coordinated response efforts with the Office of Administration, Departments of Conservation, Corrections, Health & Senior Services,

Homeland Security Partners

Social Services, Mental Health, Natural Resources, Public Safety, and Transportation. The Governor activated the Missouri National Guard for three of the five declared disasters.

SEMA also coordinated with the volunteer organizations and faith-based disaster response groups for sheltering, feeding, warming or cooling operations; elderly and special needs, debris removal, case management and assistance referrals, as well as long-term care operations.



State Emergency Operations Center activated during deadly 2006 winter storm.

Department of Health and Senior Services

The Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services established the Center for Emergency Response and Terrorism (CERT) in February 2002 and established a Department Situation Room (DSR) with a duty officer available 24/7.

Over the past year the following projects have gained significant progress:

Strategic National Stockpile (SNS): DHSS has a strong SNS program and conducted a full-scale exercise in Springfield. Currently Missouri's SNS program has a "Green" rating (highest rating) from the federal government.

Ready-In-3 Program: The Ready-In-3 program won two national awards in 2006 at the National Public Health Information Coalition Conference. Ready-In-3 special projects include targeted materials for long-term care facilities, childcare facilities, and a program in American Sign Language for the hearing impaired.

Intelligence Liaison: DHSS has established an intelligence liaison with the Missouri Information Analysis Center (MIAC). This position provides a critical

link to the intelligence community that is needed in order for public health to provide education and information to the law enforcement community regarding the importance of public health's role in intelligence.

City Readiness Initiative (CRI): The CRI is a federally funded initiative that concentrates on planning efforts to provide medication for the population of the entire city in 48 hours. Missouri has two CRI cities: St. Louis and Kansas City. The CRI has produced noted materials such as the CRI Alternative Dispensing Guide, educational programs for businesses and local elected officials, and a United States Postal Plan for delivering medications in biological terrorist event.

School Public Health Preparedness Planning: The School Public Health Planning Project is a web-based program which assists school administrators with plan development. The program is available to all public and non-public schools through partnerships with the Missouri School Boards' Association and the Office of Homeland Security.

Homeland Security Partners

Department of Health and Senior Services (cont'd)

Currently 62 percent of school-aged children (K-12) are covered under a plan developed with this system.

Electronic Surveillance: DHSS has deployed the ESSENCE system which is used by hospitals and local public health agencies statewide to transfer disease data to the department. The data is analyzed to determine if there is any unusual disease activity and provide early warning of pandemic or epidemic indicators.

Health care preparedness: DHSS works closely with hospitals to identify plans for surge capacity. In order to provide some assistance for surge capacity, DHSS has purchased trauma, surge, and medical trailers that are available statewide.

Response to declared disasters:

DHSS activated its DSR two times over the past year to support declared disaster by the Governor: the July and November power outages in St. Louis. For these outages DHSS provided support to the State Emergency Operations Center by providing support to hospitals and long-term care facilities in the affected region as well as assisting in residential assessments of vulnerable populations by going door-to-door.

DHSS will continue to support the Office of Homeland Security by providing support in the areas of school all-hazard preparedness, personal and family preparedness through expansion of the Ready-In-3 program, and providing resources at the local level for public health agencies to participate in regional meetings and decisions as well as exercises and activation for all hazards.

Department of Agriculture

Missouri is one of the most diversified states. Its agricultural industry is vulnerable by nature to agro-terrorism due to the endless miles of fields and pastures. The need for constant improvement of agro-security awareness and implementation practices is crucial to the agriculture community. Agro-security practices by farmers and ranchers will greatly aide in the effort to prevent agro-terrorism.

The Missouri Department of Agriculture has an on-going agro-terrorism awareness training program designed to help get information to those who need it most at the community level. Their work with the Missouri Veterinary Medical Association, U.S. Department of Agriculture and other related agencies

and associations is dedicated to protecting our nation's food supply from farm to table. The Agriculture investment justification for the DHS grant application was rated as the number one investment justification for Missouri in 2006, and the HSAC made Agriculture one of its four priorities at the regional level for consideration by the RHSOCs for funding consideration. The Office of Homeland Security works closely with the State Veterinarian and others in the Department of Agriculture on a variety of Homeland Security related projects, including a Crisis Communication Workshop the Department of Agriculture hosted in 2006.

Homeland Security Partners

Division of Fire Safety - Office of the State Fire Marshal

Statewide Fire Mutual Aid System

The State Fire Marshal's Office fosters the safety of Missouri residents through administration of the Statewide Fire Mutual Aid System. This system provides coordination and deployment of fire service resources throughout the state in time of emergency. Activation of the system is requested through the State Fire Marshal's Office by one of nine Regional Mutual Aid Coordinators. The system has been tested and proven in numerous responses to major incidents in jurisdictions both large and small.

The Office of the State Fire Marshal has over 898 fire departments registered within the state's nine mutual aid regions. These departments report their individual resources and equipment annually to the Office of the State Fire Marshal. These resources are made available to respond to a mutual aid request within Missouri boundaries. Additionally, within the mutual aid system are 27 Hazardous Material Teams that are available for response throughout the state for HazMat emergencies.

Type 3 – All-Hazard Incident Management Team (IMT)

In 2006, the State Fire Marshal initiated the groundwork to establish three IMTs. These teams are based on national standards and train with the goal of providing incident support and assistance to local governments during an emergency. Through the cooperative efforts of SEMA and the Office of Homeland Security, training for two of the three teams has been completed.

During the latter part of 2006, two intensive incident management team training courses were delivered to command level staff from various disciplines to include fire service, law



Governor Blunt toured Anderson Guest House with Colonel Keathley and Director Mark James after deadly fire.

enforcement, emergency management, and public health. The training was delivered by the U.S. Fire Administration's National Fire Academy. Due to the success of this training, two IMTs now exist in east and central Missouri and are ready to respond anywhere within the state to support local authorities in managing and resolving any major incident that may occur.

Training

The Training and Certification Unit of the State Fire Marshal's Office is responsible for the testing and the certification of individuals who complete HazMat Awareness and HazMat Operations level courses, including practical skill evaluations. This testing has expanded beyond local and state responders to now include active members of the U.S. Army.

Homeland Security Partners

Department of Natural Resources

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) remains committed to supporting and strengthening Missouri's Homeland Security Program. DNR staff work in close conjunction with Homeland Security Response Teams (HSRTs) across the state. The department trains first responders in the St. Louis



Emergency personnel test bio hazard equipment during a training exercise.

Biowatch Program. They provide hazardous waste, waste water, drinking water, air pollution, and solid waste technical advice to individuals, local governments, and businesses across the state. They actively participate in state exercises in the field and at the State Emergency Operations Center. DNR has a lead or support role in 24 of the 26 functional annexes of the State Emergency Operations Plan. They respond to major incidents, such as the Praxair fire in St. Louis and the reservoir breach at Taum Sauk.

Current programs and initiatives are on-site assistance to HSRTs in field screening, sample collection, and cleanup/recovery. They provide training and instruction on Emergency Response Protocols for public drinking water systems. The department provides coordination and cooperation between the Environmental Emergency Response (EER) Unit and Regional Homeland Security Oversight Committees. They also provide assistance to local governments on white powder incidents.

Department of Mental Health

Executive Order 06-09 issued by Governor Blunt on February 10, 2006 added the Director of the Missouri Department of Mental Health as a member of the HSAC. The Director supports the homeland security initiatives and has designated staff to serve on the Homeland Security Safe Schools Working Group. The Safe Schools Working Group recommended the adoption of a web-based planning tool for all-hazards planning that will be supported by HSAC. Mental Health staff will work with other members of the working group to develop the crisis

counseling template portion of the tool.

The Department of Mental Health (DMH) coordinates the mental health response in disaster or terrorism events. They work with key state and federal partners to ensure access to the most up-to-date training and research on the psychological response to terrorism and disasters. DMH provides training in psychological first aid and develops and distributes informational materials regarding the psychological impact of terrorism, disasters and pandemic flu.

Homeland Security Partners

Missouri Department of Transportation

Highway Bridge Security Working Group

The Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT) has an extensive network of highways that includes over 7,000 bridges. A number of these bridges cross major rivers, carry large volumes of traffic or provide critical transportation links. MoDOT has an active team of people looking at bridge security issues. The team has developed a process to evaluate and rate bridges and look for appropriate and practical security measures.

Disaster Planning and Exercises

MoDOT continues to participate in multi-agency security and disaster planning and associated drills and exercises.

Multimodal Operations

Missouri has an extensive transportation system, including 131 public-use airports housing 4,000 based aircraft, 31 transit agencies providing 70 million annual trips, 13 port authorities operating on 1100 waterway miles, and 19 private railroads operating on 7,500 miles of track. However, unlike

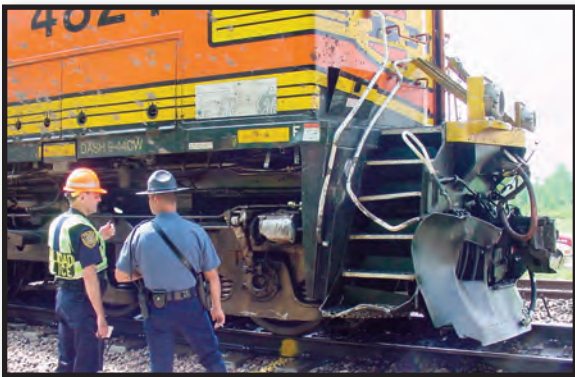
highways, MoDOT does not own or operate any multimodal facility in Missouri and has limited authority in this area. The primary responsibility of MoDOT's Multimodal Operations Division is to administer federal and state grants and provide technical assistance.

Current Security Programs and Initiatives

Transit agencies have been asked to complete their transit bus safety and security program plan document by July 1, 2007. In the mean time, MoDOT's Transit Section is providing technical assistance in helping transit agencies write those plans and will be reviewing the submitted plans. MoDOT continues to assist the Federal Transportation Security Administration in disseminating security information and ALERT notices to general aviation airports, communities with passenger rail stations, port authorities, and public transportation providers. MoDOT continues to provide technical assistance to multimodal facilities on security issues on an as needed basis.

Corporate Security Reviews (CSR)

After September 11, 2001, Motor Carrier Services (MCS) began conducting Security Sensitivity Visits (SSV) with all motor carriers. This activity provides carriers information that will help ensure a more secure environment in which to live and work. MCS is currently working with Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance (CVSA), Transportation Security Administration (TSA), and Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) to enhance this effort and establish a security baseline of Missouri's trucking industry.



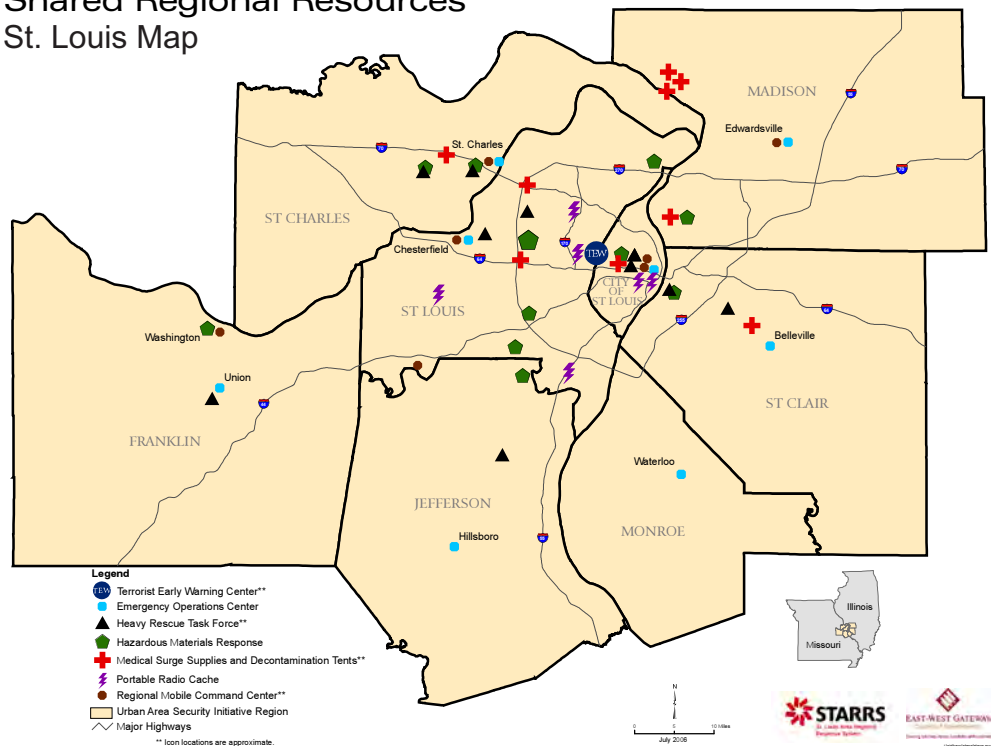
Missouri State Highway Patrolmen surveyed Missouri's transit system during an exercise.

Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Program

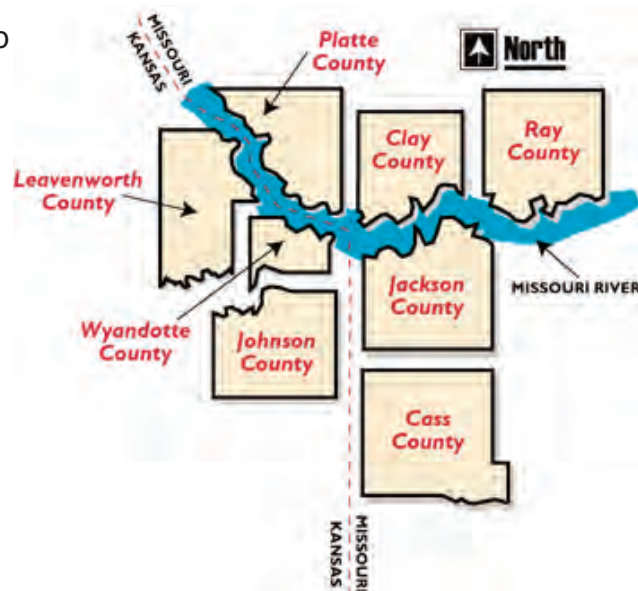
The Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) program is a federal Homeland Security program designed to separately and directly fund major metropolitan areas for regional planning, equipment, training and exercises to allow them to be better prepared for critical incident response. UASI funds

address the unique planning, equipment, training, and exercise needs of high threat, high density urban areas, and assist them in building an enhanced and sustainable capacity to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism.

Shared Regional Resources
St. Louis Map



Kansas City Map



Kansas City-Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)

The Kansas City UASI's goal is to ensure that duplication is minimized, that resources are maximized, that all disciplines and jurisdictions are involved in planning and decision-making, and benefit from the investments made. The Regional Homeland Security Coordinating Committee (RHSCC) was formed in 2002 to oversee regional efforts to address terrorist threats to the Kansas City metro area. The RHSCC is comprised of local elected officials, city and county managers, fire and police chiefs, public health and emergency medical directors, emergency managers and hospital and non-profit executives. Specific highlights in 2006 include:

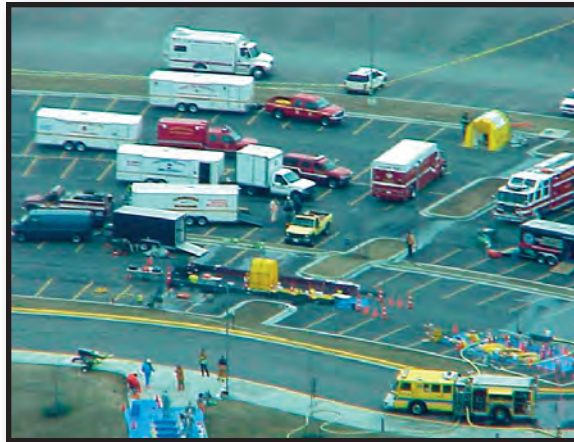
REGIONAL COORDINATION

The RHSCC met bi-monthly, with meetings of committees and their co-chairs occurring on a regular basis throughout 2006 to build relationships among agencies and disciplines, address policy and technical program issues and respond to federal requests for information and briefings. Representatives from the region collaborated with the state to develop the multi year homeland security enhancement plan and apply for competitive 2006 UASI funding.

PREPAREDNESS CAPABILITIES

Conducted a study to identify the region's special needs populations, and how to best communicate with each group prior to, during and following a disaster or public health emergency.

Began to implement recommendations from the GIS Geospatial Homeland Security Strategic Plan, including the acquisition of a shared data server that will support the distribution of GIS data including aerial imagery and critical infrastructure.



Kansas City Area during an exercise sponsored by the state.

Finalized and made available the KCMMRS Metropolitan Medical Response System Plan and conducted a pilot training. Conducted a regional self assessment of evacuation and catastrophic planning, and began work on a Regional Coordination Guide Planning for the development of regional hospital coordination center.

Supported the Mid-America Medical Reserve Corps, recruiting members, and providing meeting, training and exercise opportunities and matching volunteers to non-emergency volunteer opportunities.

Finalized a memorandum of understanding between public works agencies and public utilities for adoption in the metro area, particularly for agencies desiring to provide or receive support across the state line.

Prepared a communications strategy to guide pandemic flu outreach efforts by area local public health departments. Citizen engagement focus groups were initiated in November and December and community education workshops are scheduled in January 2007 to enhance citizen awareness and preparedness.

Kansas City-Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)

Developed a closed mass prophylaxis dispensing site workbook for businesses and associated website www.marc.org/cri scheduled for distribution in 2007. These materials will provide businesses with resources to protect employees and their families during a disease outbreak while reducing the need to draw upon the dispensing resources of local community health departments.

Produced informational brochures on Isolation and Quarantine, one for physicians and one for the public, for use by local health department.

Developed a draft Request for Proposals for a regional electronic disease surveillance project that will analyze the flow of information between jurisdictions. This project will be implemented in 2007 and will result in recommendations for strategies to streamline electronic data sharing between jurisdictions throughout the region.

DETERRENCE

The Terrorism Early Warning group (TEW) became operational in 2006. Established strong partnerships and conducted outreach, secured commitment from local agencies and researched systems to support the TEW.

INTEROPERABILITY

Developed and exercised the tactical interoperability plan and implemented the first phase on the region's three phase interoperability plan.

Completed design of RAMBIS (Regional Area Multi-Band Integrated System) and began the system's installation in the metro area with vendors.

Outfitted three mobile communications trailers to support major disaster events.

RESPONSE CAPABILITIES

Provided training to 13,429 emergency responders and other disciplines involved in homeland security activities and conducted three regional exercises ranging in scope from 67 participants to 183 participants.

Public Health agencies received public health trailers to support mass prophylaxis activities.

Continued to develop and enhance a number of special teams to meet specific capabilities through equipment, training and exercise investments. Enhancements have occurred in the eight hazardous materials response teams; seven bomb squads working with the FBI and ATF; one regional enhanced tactical team composed of eight squads capable of responding to a CBRNE incident; and six technical rescue teams in four fire departments. In addition a mental health system has been developed by local non-profit organizations to serve the region.

Implementation of technology solutions to meet regional and local needs. All of the systems are in alignment with NIMS, and are able to be used for daily events to ensure familiarity with their operations and can be used locally as well as regionally. Many are interconnected, but are not dependent on other systems to operate effectively. Many of the technology solution are built around off-the-shelf technology customized for regional use. Some examples include:

Kansas City-Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)

WebEOC application:

Designed a set of regional status boards and agreed to share web-based access to the local systems with agencies within the metro area, and with each other. The regional boards create a “regional virtual EOC,” allowing local emergency managers to provide situational awareness during events, coordinate media releases, request and track deployment of resources and patients, and monitor the availability of shelter space.

Regional Patient Tracking System:

This is a web-based system that allows the region’s over 40 EMS agencies and 30 hospitals to use a standard triage tag, wireless bar code readers and database to track patient movement and balance patient loads from a mass casualty event. The system uses the same hardware technology as other tracking systems (personnel accountability), leveraging investments and reducing training time by personnel on equipment and limiting equipment stored in response vehicles. 16 EMS agencies have received patient tracking hardware, all EMS agencies are using a standard triage tag and 30 hospitals have received equipment. Training is underway.

Regional Metropolitan Emergency Information System (MEIS):

A web-based regional data warehouse that allows local agencies to store and share information on personnel, assets, and emergency plans and protocols. The system allows local agencies to store and maintain their personnel information, which is then uploaded to the personnel accountability system. Over 70 agencies have been

granted access to the system and many have started the process of importing both personnel and asset records into the system. This process can be as simple as key-stroking from paper records to developing custom conversion of electronic files from an agency’s in-house system. It also often includes resource typing of an individual, team or asset.

Regional Personnel Accountability Security System (PASS):

The PASS system currently under development will allow the region’s first responder agencies to identify and track personnel and equipment at incident scenes, and to control access at the perimeter of large-scale events. Five badging stations have been deployed to provide agencies that have entered information into the MEIS system the ability to generate badges that act as a verified credential thereby confirming an individual’s skills and training level as well as affiliation with regional response teams. These skills and credentials have been verified based on a regional standard agreed to by that disciplines policy or standard and confirmed by others within that person’s agency. Additional needs such as asset tracking have been identified and added to the functionality requested of the PASS system. The additional function will allow for better sustainment and planning as well as the tracking of hard assets such as portable equipment during an event and for recovery after an event.

Kansas City-Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)

Medicine-Dispensing Software System (MEDS/PODS):

The region's ten local public health agencies (eight county and two cities) and the region's 30 hospitals agreed to use a standard software package to reduce the number of clinical personnel needed at a dispensing site. The MEDS/PODS software and wireless implementation allows LPHAs or hospitals to use automated medical screening and therapy recommendation based on standard protocols for determining appropriate preventive medications and dosage of those going through the dispensing site. Agencies received equipment and training and exercises were incorporated into flu clinics to test the system.

Critical Incident Site Management System:

The Kansas City Police Department has developed a software system that allows police officers in patrol vehicles or in command posts to access information on their laptop computers about floor plans, entry/exit points, staging areas and other information on critical facilities such as schools, government buildings, chemical and utility plants and locations. The information will allow law enforcement and other first responders to more quickly assess and respond to an incident, and to provide information to personnel arriving to offer mutual aid. Local law enforcement, fire and EMS agencies representing over 20 major jurisdictions throughout the metro area are working with KCPD to preplan response with facility managers and enter the information into the system. In 2006, a complete rebuild of the system was done to change from a

static HTML page structure to a dynamic database driven system to display data in a more easily changeable way. The system has been used for actual events, including hostage situations and presidential visits.

NOTE: Technical rescue investments developed were deployed in support of the Clinton building collapse. Hospital surge capacity trailers were deployed on two occasions this year in support of severe weather in St. Louis. Through a Hospital Memorandum of Understanding, 35 health care practitioners/nurses were deployed across the state within 24 hours of request, and 40 additional health care practitioners were on standby if needed.



During a Kansas City exercise, first responders hose down students from a school where hazardous materials were exposed.

St. Louis-Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)

The St. Louis Area Regional Response System (STARRS) is a regional organization developed to coordinate planning and response for large-scale critical incidents in the bi-state metropolitan region.

STARRS is cooperating with the governments of St. Charles, Franklin, Jefferson and St. Louis Counties and the City of St. Louis and the governments of St. Clair, Madison and Monroe Counties in Illinois as well as with the States of Missouri and Illinois and DHS. STARRS has a formal relationship with the governmental agencies through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the East-West Gateway Council of Governments (EWG), which also serves as its fiscal agent.

STARRS also manages two grants from the Health Resources and Services Administration of the U.S.

Department of Health and Human Services.

This funding is intended to help area hospitals prepare for mass casualty incidents through improved communication in the health care community, sharing of resources and additional training and exercises.

STARRS formed the Advisory Council to implement the very important work of planning and preparing for emergency response throughout the region. This committee is composed of representatives across the region from police and fire

departments, EMS, schools, transportation, utility companies, LEPC's, the private sector, public health, hospitals, and EMA. Its role is to bring together the experience and expertise of all of the various disciplines to develop plans for the entire region.

In addition, STARRS maintains and staffs a medical communication center called MEDCOM which links hospitals, emergency medical services, public health departments and emergency operations centers during any major incident or crises. MedCom's mission is to provide hospitals and associated healthcare resources with reliable redundant communications within the

healthcare community and between that community and incident and unified command structures. MEDCOM was activated twice in 2006 for the July severe storms and extreme heat and the November ice storm. Additionally, it was "stood up" for Busch Stadium and Olivette full-scale exercises in

August and the Major League Baseball World Series games that were played in St. Louis.

The following STARRS accomplishments for 2006 are listed in accordance to the seven national priorities:



City of St. Louis conducts an exercise to show their ability to move people out of a specific location in the event of a bio attack.

St. Louis-Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)

Implement the National Incident Management System and National Response Plan

The Incident Management Team training:

This training established three incident management teams (IMT's) that consist of personnel from law enforcement, fire, public health, public works and other organizations and agencies from throughout the St. Louis region. One or more of these teams are available and can be activated to support emergency responders managing an event where the event continues over many hours or days. The overall goal of the IMT program is to develop teams that are designed to function under the NIMS during a large and/or complex incident or a major event. This type of team can either support an existing incident command system structure or, if requested to do so, can assume command of an incident.

Busch Stadium & Olivette Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Exercises:

These two exercises held on August 9th and 10th tested the capabilities of regional emergency response teams to respond to and affectively handle a major incident. Exercise objectives include the orderly evacuation of Busch Stadium during a major emergency, the ability of first responders to assist in the evacuation of the stadium, the establishing of unified command and the use of NIMS/ICS. They also tested the deployment of hazardous materials teams, heavy rescue teams, and law enforcement tactical response teams, the testing of the Tactical Interoperable

Communications Plan (TICP), the testing of Patient Tracking and the test of the Virtual Emergency Operations Center (V-EOC). After Action Reports (AAR) are available for both exercises upon request.

Expanded Regional Collaboration

Virtual Emergency Operations Center (VEOC):

VEOC software, consisting of the IBM product "Rapid Response" and the NC4 product E-Team has been installed in each of the eight Emergency Operations Centers. E-Team is incident management software with the Rapid Response software allowing the emergency operation centers the ability to share incident information and data during regional emergencies. Training on the use of this software has been conducted and a Virtual Emergency Operations manual has been written and distributed. The VEOC project improves the coordination of emergency operation center activity within the eight jurisdictional areas within the St. Louis UASI region through a common software environment. The project is now at a point where it is critical to get the region to use the system on an everyday basis and during emergency management events. In order to achieve this goal each emergency management agency (EMA) selected one of several training modules that were most beneficial to their EOC. This training was completed in November. Enhancements added in 2006 to the VEOC include web-conferencing functionality that was added to the Rapid Response piece which included white board capability.

St. Louis-Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)

Implement the Interim National Infrastructure Protection Plan

Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources (CI/KR):

The STARRS Advisory Council (AC) at their October 2006 meeting voted to establish the position of Critical Infrastructure Protection Coordinator within the St. Louis Terrorism Early Warning (TEW) group. A key function of the TEW is to reduce the region's vulnerability to terrorism and prevent the use of critical infrastructure and key resources (CI/KR) as a weapon by developing, coordinating and implementing plans and programs that identify, catalog, prioritize and protect CI/KR in cooperation with all levels of government and private sector partners.

The responsibilities of the CI Protection Coordinator:

1. Work with federal, state, local and private sector agencies and businesses to identify and categorize targets based on the potential of catastrophic consequences if attacked.
2. Provide guidance and assistance to the various jurisdictions in the region in assessing vulnerabilities and developing response plans for incidents involving CI/KR.
3. Maintain a prioritized database of CI/KR based on assessed vulnerabilities and risks.
4. Assist in the implementation of the National Infrastructure Protection Plan for the St. Louis UASI Region.
5. Develop a continuing "net assessment" of current protective measures to combat an evolving threat.

Strengthen Information Sharing and Collaboration Capabilities

The St. Louis Terrorism Early Warning (TEW) Group:

This multi-lateral, multi-jurisdictional and multi-disciplinary effort was established in 2006. The TEW integrates law enforcement, fire protection, health services and emergency management agencies to address the intelligence needs for combating terrorism and protecting critical infrastructure. It utilizes the services of both the St. Louis City Metropolitan Police Department and the St. Louis County Police Department's intelligence staff by integrating all the information necessary for achieving a situational understanding at all phases of operations before, during and after an incident, with a strong emphasis on prevention. The purpose of the St. Louis TEW Group is to improve prevention and response, and to ensure an appropriate exchange of information between investigative and response entities.

The St. Louis TEW was created to form a regional group that was capable of a highly coordinated and focused response to critical incidents and acts of terrorism, based on careful assessment of information and intelligence and detailed planning.

St. Louis Region Hospital Mutual Aid Agreement For Medical Disasters:

Forty-six hospitals in the St. Louis UASI Region are parties to this agreement, which creates a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to establish a coordinated system in which hospitals in the Region will provide mutual aid to each other as necessary in order to provide emergency medical care needed in a medical disaster.

St. Louis-Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)

Strengthen Interoperable Communications Capabilities

Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan (TICP):

The STARRS Interoperable Communications Committee spent most of 2006 drafting the St. Louis TICP. This communications plan documents what interoperable communications resources are available within the urban area, who controls each resource, and what rules of use or operational procedures exist for the activation and deactivation of each resource. The TICP is intended to be used by the first responder disciplines that would respond to the scene of an emergency, as well as other disciplines that would need to be coordinated during the response.

The TICP was submitted to DHS in August 2006 and was exercised at the Olivette WMD exercise on August 10, 2006. A DHS contracted vendor critiqued this exercise and provided an After Action Report (AAR) which is available upon request. On December 22, 2006 STARRS received the Tactical Interoperable Communications Scorecard from DHS which provides an assessment of the region's tactical interoperable communications maturity along three key elements of the Interoperability Continuum (Governance, Standard Operation Procedures, and Usage). This assessment will now be used by the STARRS Interoperable Communications Committee to identify interoperable communications goals that require additional focus in both near and longer-term activities.

Strengthen Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive Detection, Response and Decontamination Capabilities

Heavy Rescue Task Force:

With funding from the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI), STARRS funded the creation of five heavy rescue strike teams within the St. Louis Urban Area. Each of these strike teams are made up of personnel from several different fire agencies from throughout the region, except Strike Team 2 which is made up of St. Louis City fire personnel only. Each team is equipped with matching rescue equipment which allows the engagement of several teams to any location in the region requiring a response beyond the capability of a single strike team. Additionally, each strike team is capable of self-sustainment for a minimum of 48 – 72 hours of operations. This concept allows for “back fill” to an area where a strike team may be engaged in an operation, avoiding an “unprotected” area in the region should the need arise.



During county exercise, Hazmat volunteers check victim for biohazard intake.

St. Louis-Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)

Additionally, DHS approved rescue training has been conducted for each strike team bringing each member to a minimum level of expertise in the areas of technical rescue.

Efforts to expand the capabilities of each strike team and support ongoing training continues today. Logistic support and administrative support are also expanding in an effort to keep all strike teams ready for the next large-scale disaster.

During 2006, resources from the Heavy Rescue Task Force has been deployed to Caruthersville, and St. James tornado incidents and the Clinton, New Haven and Washington building collapses.

WMD Hazmat & Bomb Teams:

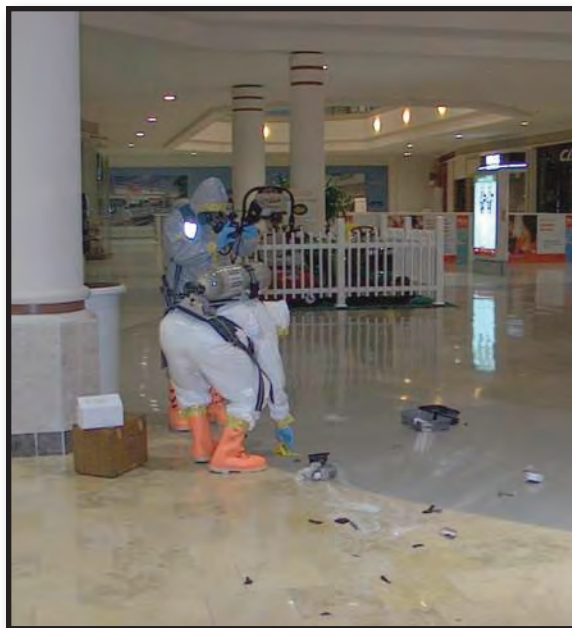
STARRS continues to support the seven regional hazardous materials response teams and three ordinance disposal teams which are staged in the St. Louis Urban Area. Funds from four UASI grants have purchased emergency response vehicles needed to haul the plethora of emergency response equipment from both response entities. This includes total containment vessels capable of securing a Improvised Explosive Device containing a toxic chemical or radiological substance.

Strengthen Medical Surge and Mass Prophylaxis Capabilities

Mass Casualty Incident and Medical Surge Trailers:

Through funding from the FY2005 UASI grant, five Mass Casualty Incident (MCI) trailers and tow vehicles were purchased and staged within the St. Louis Urban Area. Each trailer is equipped with medical supplies needed to respond to any mass causality incident involving various levels of trauma.

Seven Medical Surge Trailers were purchased with funds from the Hospital Resource Service Administration (HRSA) grant and staged at seven different hospitals within the region. These trailers are equipped with cots and bedding needed to supplement existing hospital resources during any medical surge.



Homeland Security Personnel check St. Louis building for biohazardous materials during an exercise.

The Cities Readiness Initiative (CRI) program aids large cities in increasing their capacity to deliver medicines and medical supplies during a large-scale public health emergency such as a bioterrorism attack, nuclear accident or pandemic. This grant contains deliverables that must be met in order to prepare the region for one of these events. DHSS administers the contract; however, Missouri and Illinois counties are both included.

St. Louis-Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)

Projects that received CRI funding in 2006 include the following:

1. **Employer Survey:** An awareness and educational program is being developed for the region's largest employers that will provide information on the nation's mass prophylaxis program.
2. **Public Officials and Employers Video:** Two videos, 20 minutes in length, were developed for distribution by the region's largest employers that will provide information on the mass prophylaxis plan for the region.
3. **United States Postal Service (USPS) Postal Plan:** This is a regional plan in which all jurisdictions have an option to participate. Once developed, the plan will describe how the USPS will coordinate with local jurisdictions when a bioterrorist attack occurs that will utilize the USPS as a medicine delivery method.
4. **Healthcare Hotline Project:** This project is developing a citizen's hotline that can be used as an informational resource in the event of a bioterrorist attack.
5. **NIMS/ICS Mentor Task:** This project is for the local public health departments and will develop a group of National Incident Management/ Incident Command System mentors who will be available when an incident occurs anywhere in the region.

Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA):

The National Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program (NBHPP) enhances the ability of hospitals and health care systems to prepare for and respond to bioterrorism and other public health emergencies. Program priority areas include improving bed and personnel surge capacity, decontamination capabilities, isolation capacity, pharmaceutical supplies, and supporting

training, education, and drills and exercises. Projects that received HRSA funding in 2006 include the following:

1. **HRSA Equipment Purchases:** The East-West Gateway Council of Governments approved equipment to be distributed to 46 of the region's hospitals: 38 - portable air conditioners; 1065 resuscitators; 240 standard MedSleds; 108,000 medium and 12,000 small N-95 respirators; and 153 throat microphones with amplifiers and Push-To-Talk.
2. **Hospital Preparedness Plan:** This plan is for the region's hospitals to coordinate their response needs among hospitals, the local public health departments, the local EOCs and MedComm.
3. **Bioterrorism Tabletop Exercise:** The exercise, held on September 14th, focused on the release of plague (*Yersinia Pestis*) infested fleas and rats into the homeless population in the St. Louis area.

Gateway ESSENCE: Regional Syndromic Surveillance:

The ESSENCE (Electronic Surveillance System for the Early Notification of Community-Based Epidemics) program, developed through Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory (APL) for syndromic use in the St. Louis region.

Through the use of ESSENCE, the region's hospitals will be able to send automated electronic reports of illness seen in emergency rooms to ESSENCE at least once a day and are analyzed everyday by public health agencies within a matter of minutes. Disease trends can then be described by the age, sex, and residence of those affected. If an increase in disease is seen, the public health agencies will be able to identify specific patients for further investigation.

Conclusion

At the beginning of 2006, officials in the Office of Homeland Security were just beginning to evaluate and absorb the lessons learned from the catastrophic events surrounding the hurricanes in Louisiana and Texas from the previous fall. We had yet to identify a solution to the biggest identified problem from the hurricanes, as well as almost every other catastrophic disaster in recent history, which was identification and management of resources. The regionalization concept for our homeland security program was just that, a concept, and many of the other initiatives and programs described in this report were not yet conceptualized.

The tremendous efforts reflected in this report to make Missouri safer and more secure was possible only through the cooperative attitude and efforts of

numerous state agency leaders and their employees, working in partnership with an even greater number of community level organizations, leaders, and other individuals. Today, as we enter the year 2007, homeland security is focused and coordinated at the regional level. We as a state and our citizens are more secure and safe than we were a year ago. Our citizens are more engaged and involved in our homeland security programs.

We now have a homeland security policy framework in place in which to prioritize funding decisions and unify statewide strategic planning.

The efforts of the HSAC, UASIs and RHSOCs are now unified and in support of a single vision of securing the State of Missouri.



Missouri Department
of Agriculture



Missouri Department
of Mental Health



Missouri Department
of Health & Senior
Services



State of Missouri
Emergency
Management Agency



Missouri Department
of Natural Resources



Missouri State
Fire Marshal



Missouri State
Highway Patrol



Missouri Department
of Transportation